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Required Report - public distribution

Date: 11/6/2009

GAIN Report Number: C19014

Caribbean Basin

RETAIL FOOD SECTOR

Eastern Caribbean Region Report

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Report Highlights:

U.S. exports of consumer-oriented and seafood products to the islands of the Eastern Caribbean have swelled over the past five years, reaching an all time high of \$266 million in 2008. The small and scattered geography of these islands can be deceiving. With very limited food production and over 2 million stop-over tourists visiting the islands annually, the demand for quality U.S. foods is strong. The region's retail sector accounts for approximately two thirds of all consumer-oriented and seafood imports, and has been greatly expanding by leaps and bounds as well. Growth will likely slow in 2009 and the immediate future as a sluggish world economy reduces tourist inflows to the region and reduces consumer spending. However, U.S. suppliers of retail foods will find that opportunities still abound.

Post:
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SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

For purposes of this report, the Eastern Caribbean (EC) islands include Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The British Virgin Islands (BVI), Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. These islands have a total land area of 8,713 square kilometers and a population of 2.1 million (2009 estimate).

The economic mainstays of this region are tourism, petroleum refining, and offshore banking. GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) in the EC ranges from \$29 million in Montserrat to nearly \$30 billion in Trinidad and Tobago. Many of the EC islands, such as Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, are small developing nations with limited income levels. On the other hand, countries such as the British Virgin Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados, possess some of the strongest economies in the entire Caribbean region.

Eastern Caribbean Islands At A Glance (2008 Statistics, except where noted)					
Island / Country	Population (July '09 estimate)	Stop-Over Tourist Arrivals	GDP (Purchasing Power Parity)	Real GDP Growth (%)	GDP Per Capita (ppp)
Anguilla	14,436	68,282	\$108.9 mill ¹	10.2 ¹	\$8,800 ¹
Antigua & Barbuda	84,632	265,841	\$1.615 bill	2.1	\$19,100
Barbados	284,589	567,667	\$5.695 bill	2.8	\$20,200
British V. I.	24,491	345,934	\$853.4 mill ¹	1 ²	\$38,500 ¹
Dominica	72,660	78,481	\$688.7 mill	2.6	\$9,500
Grenada	90,739	123,770	\$1.225 bill	3.7	\$13,600
Montserrat	5,097	7,360	\$29 mill ²	-1 ²	\$3,400 ²
St. Kitts & Nevis	40,131	106,408	\$797.7 mill	3.5	\$20,000
St. Lucia	160,267	295,761	\$1.8 bill	2.3	\$11,300
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	104,574	84,101	\$1.089 bill	5.0	\$9,200
Trinidad & Tobago	1,229,953	430,513	\$29.76 bill	5.8	\$28,400
1. 2004 estimate; 2. 2002 estimate. Source: CIA World Factbook. Tourist arrivals from Caribbean Tourism Organization.					

In 2008, 2.37 million stop-over tourists and 3.20 million cruise passengers visited the EC islands. These figures are down from 2007 by 2.4 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. Tourist activity has dropped further in 2009. Based on preliminary data for 2009, the decline in tourist arrivals in most

EC islands has been in the double digits. The outlook for 2010 is one of guarded optimism. As the world economy slowly improves, particularly in the United States and Europe (the main sources of the region's tourists), tourism is expected to rebound as well. This is significant, of course, because tourism is the backbone of the economies of most EC islands. In fact, in Antigua and Barbuda and the BVI, tourism accounts for approximately half of the national GDP.

In terms of local food processing, small-scale processors of pepper sauces, jams, jellies, fruit nectars, rum, and other alcoholic-beverages are prevalent throughout the entire region. However, almost all of the medium to large-scale processors are located on the islands of Trinidad and Barbados. These include manufacturers of processed meat and fish, pasta products, bakery products, confectionary products, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, packaged and convenience foods, wheat flour, and edible oils and fats.

Local production notwithstanding, most food and beverages consumed in the EC islands are imported. In 2008, the EC islands imported US\$1.1 billion in consumer-oriented agricultural products and seafood. Of the total amount of food products imported into the EC islands, roughly 60-70 percent is absorbed by the retail sector and the remainder is channeled to the hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector.

EC Imports of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Products & Seafood 2008 (except where noted), US Dollars			
Country	Consumer-Oriented Products	Fish & Seafood Products	Total
Anguilla	19,123,939	661,410	19,785,349
Antigua & Barbuda ¹	90,584,000	7,889,074	98,473,074
Barbados	199,164,930	20,076,493	219,241,423
British Virgin Islands	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominica	30,922,685	1,965,484	32,888,169
Grenada	56,694,638	4,601,791	61,296,429
Montserrat	4,384,812	363,956	4,748,768
St. Kitts & Nevis ¹	38,164,181	3,927,847	42,092,028
St. Lucia	99,922,835	8,340,767	108,263,602
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	53,823,532	2,529,350	56,352,882
Trinidad & Tobago	444,895,953	26,583,716	471,479,669
TOTAL	1,037,681,505	76,939,888	1,114,621,393
1. 2007 data. Source: Global Trade Atlas.			

In 2008 total retail value of grocery sales (excluding sales tax) in the EC islands is estimated to have reached \$1.36 billion (Euromonitor). This figure is up by approximately 50% from just five years ago. The reason for this phenomenal expansion is due in part to several years of economic growth, increased tourist arrivals, and rising food prices. However, difficult world economic conditions have taken their toll on tourist arrivals in 2008 and 2009, which in turn has a significant impact on employment and overall well-being in the Caribbean. Reduced remittances from Caribbean citizens

living abroad also contributes to tighter disposable income for many EC islanders. Hence, retail grocery sales should slow in 2009 and the near future as consumers cut back on spending and retailers reduce inventories accordingly.

Retail establishments in the EC islands are quite varied. Approximately half of the market is dominated by the supermarket/hypermarket segment, roughly 30 percent is made up of small grocers, and the remainder is made up of other retail outlets (including convenience stores, gas marts, and others). Of course, these percentages vary by island. In the vast majority of EC islands, supermarkets are one or two store family-owned operations. However, in a few islands large corporations operate multi-store chains. This is the case in Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, and Barbados. Many of the main supermarkets in each island have modern facilities with in-store delis and bakeries. These stores generally carry a wide assortment of imported products and they cater to tourists and to the middle and upper income groups of the local population. Smaller stores are less sophisticated, carry less assortment of imported products, and cater mostly to the local population.

Overview of Market Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Exporters in the Eastern Caribbean	
Advantages	Challenges
In terms of consumer-oriented products and seafood, the United States has a dominant market share (40 percent) in the EC islands.	Overall Caribbean well-being is overly dependent on tourism. Hence, economies remain very susceptible to any factors that may disrupt tourism (i.e. the world economy, terrorism, more active hurricane seasons, etc.).
Proximity and ease of shipment work to the advantage of U.S. suppliers.	In some markets a key constraint is breaking the traditional liaisons with Europe.
For the most part, the regulatory environment is fairly open to all types of U.S. products.	In some cases there are less expensive ocean transportation rates from Europe than from the United States.
Exposure to US media as well as language, cultural, and commercial ties with the United States all contribute to consumers having a positive attitude toward U.S. products.	With the population of individual islands being relatively small, import orders tend to be small and favor mixed rather than full container loads.
The United States is the source of a third of all stop-over tourists visiting the EC islands, boosting demand for U.S. foods.	The playing field is becoming more competitive. CARICOM recently signed a trade agreement with the EU and other agreements with Canada and several Central American countries are also under negotiation.
Although tourism has slowed in 2008 and 2009, it continues to be a key factor in generating demand for U.S. products.	Certain products, particularly meat and poultry, may be restricted in selected markets.

SECTION II. ROAD MAP FOR MARKET ENTRY

Entry Strategy

There are generally two avenues for entering the retail market in the EC islands. The first, and certainly the main avenue, is through wholesalers/distributors which dominate product sourcing of major brands in all the islands. Retailers, who often lack adequate warehouse space, rely heavily on wholesalers/distributors for a large share of their assortment. Local wholesalers/distributors have a wide access to the food and beverage markets, possess relatively large warehouse facilities, and carry a large inventory of products. Therefore, approaching these vendors for any product introduction is key.

The second and somewhat smaller avenue for penetrating the market is through the retailers themselves. Most large retailers venture into importing a percentage of products on their own. In fact, it is quite common to find retailers, particularly the larger supermarkets, importing mixed grocery containers on a regular basis. However, because of the reasons outlined above, retailers cannot bypass wholesalers/distributors completely and must make the lion's share of their purchases through these local vendors. One exception to this is PriceSmart, a U.S. membership warehouse club, with stores in Trinidad and Barbados. While PriceSmart does source products from local wholesalers/distributors, most of their purchases of U.S. products are handled directly with vendors in the United States.

Whichever avenue is chosen, visits to the islands are essential to establish a relationship with potential clients. Another good way for U.S. suppliers to meet some of the key retail players in the region is at select trade shows. The Americas Food and Beverage Show in Miami has positioned itself as the main show for the Caribbean. Between 300 and 400 food industry buyers from the region attend the show each year, making it the largest concentration of Caribbean buyers under one roof. The FMI Show and other specialty food shows in the U.S. are also well attended.

Caribbean buyers will also travel to food shows in Europe such as SIAL and Anuga, where they will also meet with U.S. exhibitors at those shows.

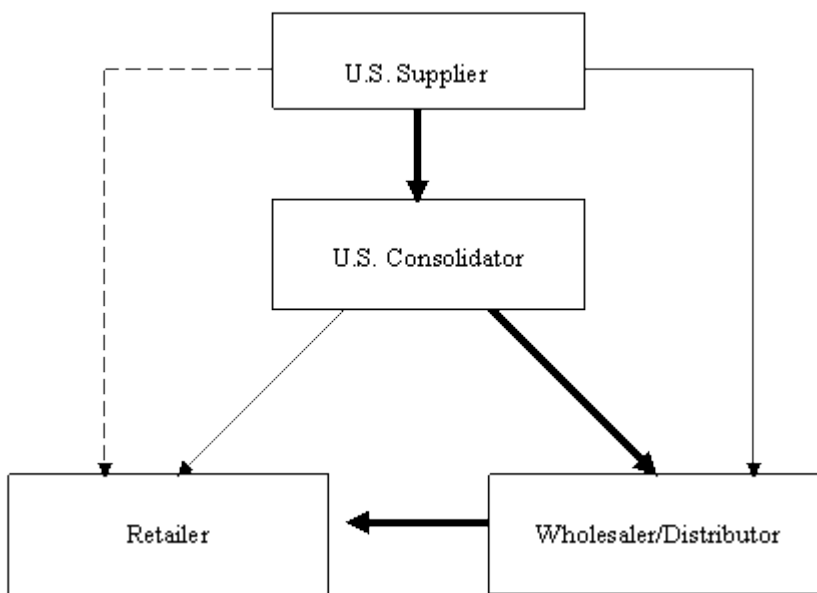
Market Structure

Local wholesalers/distributors typically import, wholesale, and distribute their products, as well as sell them in their own retail outlets. In many of the smaller islands, local wholesalers/distributors have a circulating fleet of 'cash vans' that sell to small stores and food service establishments. While the wholesalers/distributors in the larger markets such as Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados typically import a full range of products, many wholesalers/distributors in the smaller islands of the EC focus on dry goods, while importing only a small quantity of fresh and frozen products. There

are specialized importers within the majority of the smaller EC islands, which focus specifically on fresh and frozen products.

The following chart illustrates the flow of imported U.S. products to the retail sector of the EC islands. Because of the small size of most islands, the vast majority of orders are for less than container loads. Therefore, U.S. consolidators (mainly located in South Florida), play a crucial role in exporting mixed containers of goods to the EC islands. Products flow from manufacturers and suppliers throughout the United States to consolidators and then on to wholesalers/distributors in the islands who supply the different retailers. Some of the larger retail chains such as Hi-Lo Food Stores in Trinidad, Super J's in St. Lucia, Super Centre in Barbados, and Rite Way Food Markets in the BVI, have sister companies in the wholesale/ distribution business which act as their main supplier. As mentioned earlier, many supermarkets also import products through their own consolidators. Generally speaking, only large island operations (retail or wholesale) will import full container loads directly from U.S. manufacturers. The vast majority of U.S. food products are consolidated in South Florida and then shipped to the islands. In Anguilla and the BVI, some U.S. products may be sourced from St. Maarten or Puerto Rico due to proximity.

Flow of Imported U.S. Foods



A. Superstores, Supermarkets, Hypermarkets or Super Centers, Club and Warehouse Outlets

Company Profiles

Following is a listing of some of the major retail outlets in the EC islands. This listing is partial and

is not to be construed as a complete source of all retail outlets in the region. For the most part, all significant retail establishments source products from local importers/distributors as well as from consolidators in the United States.

Anguilla:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
Ashley & Son's Supermarket	Local	2	The Valley & Blowing Point	Direct and local
IGA Fairplay Food Centre	Local	1	The Valley	Direct and local
Albert's Market Place (Smkt)	Local	1	Stoney Ground, The Valley	Direct and local
Proctor's Market (Smkt)	Local	1	The Quarter	Direct and local
Best Buy Supermarket	Local	1	Long Road	Direct and local

Antigua & Barbuda:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
Epicurean Fine Foods (Spmkt)	U.S.	2	St. John's, Jolly Harbor	Direct and local
Food City Supermarket	Local	2	St. John's	Direct and local
Gourmet Basket Supermarket	Local	1	Sir George Walter Highway	Direct and local

Barbados:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
Super Centre Ltd.	Regional	6	Throughout the island	Direct and local
Emerald City	Local	1	St. Philip	Direct and local
Carlton Supermarket	Local	1	Black Rock	Direct and local
PriceSmart (Club Warehouse)	U.S.	1	Warrens, St. Michael	U.S. Purchasing & Distribution, some local purchasing

British Virgin Islands:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
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Rite Way Food Markets (Smkt)	Local	6	Tortola & Virgin Gorda	Direct and local
Supa Valu (Smkt)	Local	2	Tortola & Virgin Gorda	Direct and local
K-Mark's Food Ltd. (Smkt)	Local	1	Tortola	Direct and local
Bobby's Market Place (Smkt)	Local	1	Tortola	Direct and local
Buck's Food Market (Smkt)	Local	1	Tortola	Direct and local
Rosy's Supermarket	Local	1	Virgin Gorda	Direct and local

Dominica:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
Whitchurch IGA Supercentre (Smkt)	Local	1	Roseau	Direct and local
J. Astaphan & Co. Ltd. (Smkt)	Local	1	Roseau	Direct and local
A.C. Shillingford & Co. Ltd. (Smkt)	Local	1	Roseau	Direct and local

Grenada:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
Food Land	Local	2	Market Square & Lagoon Road	Direct and local
Food Fair	Local	2	St. George's	Direct and local
Real value	Local	1	Grand Anse	Direct and local

Montserrat:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
Angelo's International Ltd. (Smkt)	Local	1	Brades	Direct and local
Ashok's (Smkt)	Local	1	Brades	Direct and local
Ram's (Smkt)	Local	1	Salem	Direct and local

St. Kitts & Nevis:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing
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				Agent Type
Ram's Supermarket	Local	3	St. Kitts (2), Nevis (1)	Direct and local
Valu Mart IGA	Local	1	Basseterre	Direct and local

St. Lucia:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
Super J's (Smkt)	Local	8	Throughout the island	Direct and local
Mega J's (warehouse outlet)	Local	1	Castries	Direct and local
Glance Supermarkets	Local	3	North side of island	Direct and local
Dilly's Supermarket	Local	1	Castries	Direct and local
Uptown Supermarket	Local	1	Castries	Direct and local

St. Vincent:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent Type
C.K. Greaves (Smkt)	Local	2	Kingstown, Airport	Direct and local
Aunt Jobe's Supermarket	Local	1 (and 1 under construction)	Kingstown	Direct and local
Bonadie's Supermarket	Local	1	Kingstown	Direct and local

Trinidad & Tobago:

Name & Type	Ownership	No. of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing
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				Agent Type
Hi-Lo Food Stores (Smkt)	Local	18	Throughout Trinidad	Direct and local
Tru Valu Supermarkets	Local	2	Port of Spain, Arouca	Direct and local
JTA Supermarkets	Local	4	San Fernando, Cuva	Direct and local
PriceSmart	U.S.	3	Port of Spain, Chaguanas, Mausica	U.S. Purchasing & Distribution, some local purchasing
Naipaul's Xtra Foods (Smkt)	Local	1	Uriah Butler & Churchill Roosevelt Highways	Direct and local
Ramish & Leela Supermarket	Local	1	San Juan	Direct and local

As mentioned earlier, the larger store segment is quite varied. From relatively modest single store operations in Montserrat to the 18-outlet Hi-Lo Food Stores chain in Trinidad and Tobago (the region's largest), there is quite an assortment of stores.

There has been a trend toward refurbishment and modernization of stores in recent years which was accentuated in 2007 when the Caribbean hosted the Cricket World Cup. Investment in new stores in Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and other islands is also taking place.

Another trend taking place in the retail sector is an increase in demand for health and organic products, particularly among the higher income groups. Influence from tourists which demand healthy products is catching on, albeit at a modest pace. Diabetes is a common ailment in the Caribbean, which is why healthy eating habits are slowly becoming a priority for many islanders. A recent study showed that St. Lucia has the highest incidence of diabetes per capita in the world.

An interesting characteristic of the retail sector of the EC islands is a particular focus on yacht provisioning in certain islands. In the BVI, Antigua, and Trinidad some of the major supermarkets have positioned stores near marinas or harbors to cater specifically to 'yachtees' as they are called in some islands. In some islands such as Antigua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the government operates stores to help local farmers market their products. These retail stores operate as quasi-government businesses that compete with other retail businesses in these islands.

B. Convenience Stores, Gas Marts, Kiosks

Convenience stores, usually larger than a 'mom and pop' store but smaller than a supermarket, tend

to stock dry goods but also offer a small selection of fresh and frozen items. These outlets are generally found alongside heavily commuted roads and congested urban areas. They cater primarily to the middle class with a special focus on the business sector. Gas marts also cater to people on the go. In Trinidad and Tobago the National Petroleum Marketing Company (NP), with a network of over 200 service stations, is the country's sole marketer of petroleum fuels. NP's convenience stores are known as Quick Shoppes. In the other EC islands, Shell, Texaco, Esso and other petroleum companies operate their own brands of gas marts.

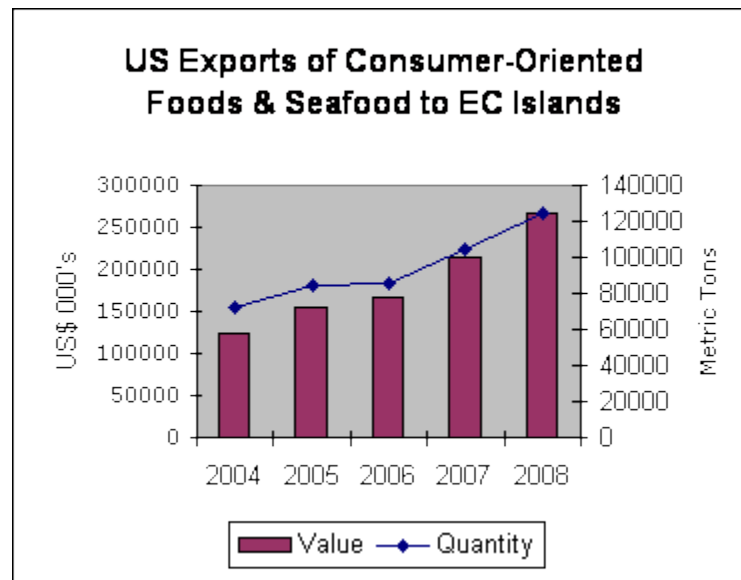
Due to limited storage space and the lack of buying power, convenience stores and gas marts rely exclusively on local wholesalers/distributors for their imported products. Therefore, U.S. companies trying to penetrate this sector of the retail market are best advised to introduce their products through a local wholesaler/distributor. Gas marts generally focus on beverages, snacks and some canned products. Neighborhood convenience stores will carry a slightly larger assortment. Kiosks, while plentiful in several islands, are not necessarily a good vehicle for most U.S. products. In general, this segment does not represent a large share of the retail business for imported U.S. retail products.

C. Traditional Markets, Mom & Pop Small Independent Grocery Stores and Wet Markets

Traditional markets and smaller independent outlets, found in both urban and rural settings, generally service areas where the larger, more sophisticated stores are not present. Many are family-owned and service their immediate surrounding area or neighborhood. In Trinidad, many of the Mom & Pop outlets are run out of people's homes. This segment of the retail sector relies almost exclusively on local wholesalers/distributors for sourcing product. Thus, any U.S. suppliers seeking to penetrate this segment should seek to work with local wholesalers/distributors who service the market with as frequent and widespread delivery as possible. This segment of the market is often overlooked but it can represent a sizeable portion of retail sales in some islands such as Trinidad, Antigua, Grenada, Dominica and others. However, U.S. suppliers should be aware that local and regional brands are more prevalent in these types of stores given that imported products generally carry a higher price tag. Focus is generally on basic staples such as rice, beans, canned goods and other dry products. However, many stores also carry meats, fresh produce, dairy products and other perishables. Many ethnic foods, particularly East Indian and Chinese products, are channeled through smaller neighborhood stores as well. Competitive pricing is essential as consumers visiting these retail outlets tend to be very price conscious.

SECTION III. COMPETITION

According to country data (as compiled by Global Trade Atlas), the United States is the region's main trading partner in terms of consumer-oriented and seafood products with an approximate 40 percent market share. U.S. trade statistics indicate that in 2008 the United States exported 124,133 MT (US\$266 million) of consumer-oriented foods and seafood products to the EC islands. This represents a gain of 19 percent in terms of volume and 25 percent in terms of value from 2007.

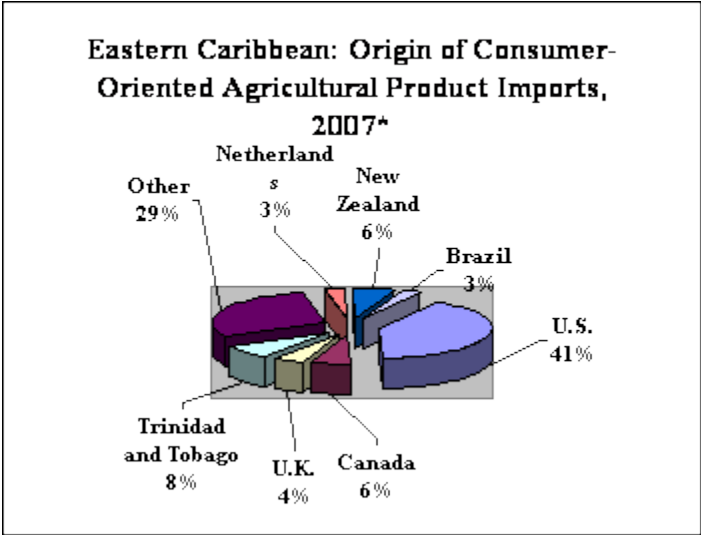


Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics

However, in the EC islands U.S. products face competition from within the Caribbean region itself. All EC islands are either members or associate members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). CARICOM's single market economy provides for free intra-regional movement of goods and a 40 percent common external tariff (CET) for extra-regional goods. CARICOM is also signatory to trade agreements with Colombia, Cuba, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. In terms of consumer-oriented food products, U.S. products face competition from local food processors, particularly those in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica. Caribbean sourced products include fresh fruit, ice cream, jams, jellies, sauces, condiments, juices, snack foods, beverages, and fish products.

U.S. products also face competition from other foreign suppliers in various product categories. Given historical ties, and strong cultural, political, and economic similarities with the United Kingdom, it is not surprising that products and brands from the United Kingdom are popular in the region. Additionally, due to Canada's geographic proximity, Canadian products also have a strong presence in many EC island markets. On December 29, 2008, a group of fourteen countries known as CARIFORUM (Caribbean Forum of European colonies in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific) began implementing a recently signed Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European

Community (EC), which will effectively reduce Caribbean tariffs to zero for a large share of agricultural goods from the EC over the next 25 years. CARICOM is also negotiating a free trade agreement with Canada and is in discussion with several Central American countries to expand the CARICOM/Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement. All of these factors will likely make the playing field more competitive for U.S. suppliers in the coming years.



* Based on 2007 data for all EC countries, except Grenada and St. Vincent & the Grenadines (2006 data).
Source: Derived from Global Trade Atlas data.

The following table illustrates the respective country market shares in various product categories:

	Major Supply Sources	Strengths of Key	Advantages and Disadvantages of Local
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Product Category		Supply Countries	Suppliers
Meat Products	1. United States 45% 2. Canada 15% 3. New Zealand 14%	1 & 2: Quality, value in terms of red meats 3: Quality in terms of lamb	Limited Supply of local and regional sources. Poultry suppliers exit in Barbados & Trinidad.
Fish and Seafood Products	1. Canada 26% 2. United States 19% 3. Norway 8% (Trinidad and Tobago has approximately an 8% market share).	1 & 2: Variety	Supply limited to local catch.
Processed Meat, Fish, and Seafood Products	1. United States 34% 2. Canada 18% 3. Brazil 11%	1 & 2: Quality, variety and price	Limited supply of local and regional sources
Dairy Products	1. United States 20% 2. New Zealand 18% 3. Ireland 13%	1: Quality, variety 2: Quality, price	Limited supply and variety in many islands. However, Barbados has a strong dairy sector (in relative terms)
Fresh Vegetables	1. United States 38% 2. Netherlands 24% 3. Canada 20%	1: Quality, variety, price	Limited season supply. Quality is not always sufficient to meet HRI standards.
Fresh Fruit and Tree Nuts	1. United States 58% 2. St. Vincent and the Grenadines 8% 3. Dominica 3%	1: Quality, variety, price	Local supply limited to tropical fruits.
Processed Vegetable, Fruit, and Tree Nut Products	1. United States 36% 2. Canada 14% 3. Belize 10% (Trinidad and Tobago has a 9% share)	1 & 2: Quality, variety, price.	Limited supply of local & regional sources. However, local products cater to regional taste preferences.
Source: FAS' Global Agricultural Trade System using data from the United Nations Statistical Office			

SECTION IV. BEST PRODUCT PROSPECTS

Because the region has limited agricultural output and food processing, the EC islands and the Caribbean as a whole are largely dependent on imports of food products. Thus, practically the full range of retail food and beverage products (including seafood) is imported regularly and has excellent potential in the EC islands. The following table shows some of the largest and most attractive export categories for U.S. suppliers.

Best Product Prospects for the Eastern Caribbean Retail Market			
Product Category	Export Value 2008 (US\$ millions)	5-Yr Avg. Annual Growth	Key Constraints Over Market Development
Poultry Meat	54.2	30.9	High duties in selected markets. Foreign Competition in commodity product.
Red Meats, Fr/Ch/fz	21.4	57.5	Some BSE restrictions in selected markets
Dairy Products	24.2	59.0	High duties in selected markets for cheese, ice cream, etc.
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	11.0	14.5	n/a
Snack Foods	25.9	35.2	n/a
Processed Fruits & Vegetables	17.3	28.4	n/a
Fresh Fruit	13.9	29.7	n/a

SECTION V. POST CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information on the islands of the eastern Caribbean, please contact:

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[2009 Eastern Caribbean HRI Sector Report](#) and [2009 Exporter Guide for the Caribbean](#).

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<http://www.cbato.fas.usda.gov>